The constitutional rights of citizens of the slave States to take their slave property into the Territories has been fully conceded by Mr. Douglas. The declaration, that it is the probably, none deny, and but two Senators -- Messrs. Hamlin and Trumbull voted against it, and they more because the whole matter was a Democratic family quarrel, than from a denial of the principle. Mr. Douglas was not present at the vote on the resolutions, his chronic disease having been much aggravated just at that time. Mr. Davis has succeeded in getting the entire Democratic members of the Senate-except two, and one of them absent -committed to a feedaration against the power of a territorial legislature to legislate against slavery, and in favor of Congressional intervention when needed. In this respect he has triumphed over what is called popular sovereignty, but it is a question whether the triumph has not been gained by concession far more dangerous to the rights of slave owners than any doctrine held by Mr. Douglas. In the first place, there was nothing to triumph over, except Mr. Douglas's aspirations for the Presidential nomination. Mr Douglas concedes the constitutional right to take slave property into the Territories In the Dorr letter, which was regarded as the most offensive of any of his declarations to the South, he admitted the right of slavery to the same protection in the Terri-"as other property." If slavery be placed on the same footing as other property it carries the whole case, for no one denie that it is the duty of government to protect property rights. Mr. Douglas's Dorr letter is a plainer declaration that property in slaves is the same as other property, and is entitled to the same protection, than is contained in Mr. Davis's resolutions. It is one of th curiosities of politics that the Squatter Sovereignty chief should go farther for the rights of slavery than the slave-code leader, who believes that negro slavery is ordained of

What is the same protection as other property is entitled to? Simply adequate protection. The duty of Government will not be fulfilled until it furnishes adequate protection, and if that requires the interven tion of Congress and of the army and navy of the United States, it is due. Legal protection is adapted to the nature of the property We have not the same laws for the pro tection of property in land that we have for property in cattle. Whatever the property the protection must be adapted to it, and the only rule is that it must be adequate. To say that slave property must not have legal protection adapted to its peculiar nature, would abolish the fugitive law, and nullify the provision in the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service; yet there is nothing in law nor Constitution that Mr. Douglas holds quite so sacred as these. Thus, as we observed, Mr. Davis's resolutions are no triumph of principle, for they do not claim the rights of slavery so plainly as Mr. Douglas has conceded them.

But Mr. Davis's resolutions concede that after the citizens of the States have estab lished themselves in the Territories with their Deacon, behold, is it not written in the papers slave property, under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, their property may be taken from them by the change from a Territorial to a State Government Can this be done with any other property' Can rights of property in cattle, or in land, be impaired by the change from a Territory to to a State? Constitutions are formed for the protection of rights; they can not destroy them. How can property rights, established by the Constitution of the United States, which in both States and Territories is the supreme law of the land, and which the people of a Territory can not impair, be destroyed by the same people to-morrow, by the metaphysical, inward change and consolation, and that its authority is too from a territorial to a State condition? The people of a Territory can not do a thing by

legislation, because it is contrary to rights recognized by the supreme law of the land ; but the same people can legislate themselves into another shape, and then they can legislate away the same rights! The miracle worked by the priest who, to relieve his lenten-fast, dipped a ham into water and pronounced it fish, was not more wonderful than this power of a people to legislate them-

they could not do by legislation. Nor is the principle at all changed by making the abolition of slavery prospective. Property rights can no more be legislated away next year than to-day. It may seem a great acquisition to Senstor Davis to have it established that the rights of the slaveholder can not be impaired in a Territory, but practically no disposition of the matter has such capacity for wrong to the slave-holder as that which seduces him into a Territory under Constitutional protection and then when he has established himself there, by the hocus-pocus of substituting another Constitution, deprives him of his proparty. It does not make an act any less robbery that it is done by a majority, and under color of legislative forms, and it would be establishing incomprehensible metaphysica distinctions to hold that an act which would robbery in a territorial legislature, is a legitimate exercise of sovereignty when done by the same legislature under a State form. Squatter Sovereignty had less capacity for wrong to the slave-owner because the theory was that Slavery could be authorized or abolished, or, as Mr. Douglas expressed it, voted up or voted down, according as either party got the ascendancy in the legislature, a thing, which if ever ing them, will not fall much short of half a carried out would be nothing less than a million. Certainly there is a way of disposing of these persons more consonant with tories where parties were nearly equally divided, and under these circumstances no them back to Africa.

daveholder would take his property into such Territory; but the other system offers the slave owner security for a time, to induce him into the Territory, loaving him exposed to confiscation of property by the contingen-cies of an election at some future uncertain period. Who can safely calculate what the future political character of any Territory will be? It may enjoy slavery in peace and quiet for years, when a discovery of mineral wealth may bring it in a single year, pop-ulation of an entirely different character, sufficient for a State. No civilized government confiscates the property of its eithens certainly not without crime; nor is there anything in the operation of ours which creates a contingency by which property may be confiscated by law.

Property rights acquired in a Territory can in nowise be impaired by the change to a State, either directly or indirectly, summarily or remotely. This is an axiom as unde niable as that the duty of Government is to protect rights. The dogma that property rights, constitutionally acquired in a Territory, can be impaired or set aside by popular sovereignty, either in a Territorial or State form, is considerably more radical and subduty of Congress to protect constitutional form, is considerably more radical and sub-rights in the Territories, is an axiom that, versive of rights than Abolitionism, for that denies the constitutional right which it proposes to abolish, while this proposes to abolish a constitutional right.

Conversion. The Covode Committee, which seems to have a gift-somewhat more unwholesome than that of Midas-of turning whatever it touches into an unsavory odor, has been stir-ring up the reasons which changed Hon. S. S. Cox. the talented young member of Congress, from the Capital District of Ohio, from an anti-Lecompton shricker, into a fervent supporter of the President's policy. The circumstances may not be familiar to all our

Upon Mr. Buchanan's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Thomas Miller, a strong supporter of Mr. Cox, was removed from the Columbus Postoffice, to make a place for Samuel Medary. In the Lecompton contest, which met the President at the first session of Congress after his inauguration, and which has sweetened his dreams ever since, Mr. Cox distinguished himself by an anti-Lecompton speech of great vigor and boldness. Mr. Miller also took a leading part in anti-Lecompton demonstration at home; it being a singular fact, and highly honorable to human nature, that men out of office are generally more virtuous than the elect themselves, and more strenuous for principle. When the English Bill was contrived, Mr. Cox is reported to have written to one of his constituents that it was an unmentionable sight meaner than Lecompton-using a qualifying term which is common among members of Congress, but which will not do to repeat to those who moral sentiments are strung on so high key as the Pauss pitches for its readers.

Singular as it may seem, Mr. Cox soon say such virtues in the English Bill that he supported it. By a singular coincidence Mr. Miller was restored to the Columbu Postoffice, Mr. Medary being "disposed of"to use a theatrical phrase—by the Governor ship of Kansas, an office which the Presi dent has found very convenient for disposing of his superflous friends. Since Mr. Cox saw the error of his anti-Lecompton ways he has seemed to be in high favor with the President, having the control of Government appointments in a wide extent of country. As the case of Joseph after he was sold, favors were extended to all his kin. His father, who was a Deacon in the Baptist Church, at Zanesville, was made Deputy Marshal, and became a mighty hunter of negroes before the Lord, even as Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord. But for this he was not honored by his brethren; that the Scripture might be fulfilled, which saith: "A prophet is not honored in his own country;" and he was wickedly excommunicated from the Baptist Church of Zanesville; all of which, and his scriptural argunent thereon, in which he established by th Bible that the hur.ting of negroes was the chief end of man, and the especial office of s

of that day! The mystery of the conversion of Mr. Cox and the sudden light by which, like Saul, he was enabled to see that he was kicking against the pricks, seems to be explained on atural principles in the telegraph columns of this paper, and the arrangement between him and the President seems to have been—as they say in other affairs of honor—highly onorable to both parties.

The Liberated Africans.

We invite our readers to a few scriptural considerations on a current topic, believing and consolation, and that its authority is too much neglected, even by those who habitu ally exalt it.

God commanded his chosen people to make slaves of the heathers about them. He also forbade them from delivering up the servant which had escaped unto them, clearly meaning the servant who had escaped from s

Now what are we, who are also his chosen people, (for evidence of which see the thanks givings which are constantly offered up for selves into the power to do a thing which his having favored us above any other people,) and who are, it is hoped, a Christian people, doing in our national capacity with the servants who have escaped unto us from their heathen masters? A thousand of these are now in our land, recently delivered from the barks Wildfire and William. To send them back to their native country will be to "Deliver unto his master the servant which has escaped unto thee," directly in the face of the divine command, besides consigning them to pagan darkness and all its inevitable consequences. But if we do not return them to their own country, what right have we to send them away at all? We have no right to shift a responsibility which has providen tially fallen on us, to others. Under a pretence of humanity, the government is going to send these persons—against their will, it is believed—out of a Christian land, where they can have an opportunity of working out their own salvation, as Paul enjoined, to a strange land, where they will be exposed to want, and will be deprived of those gospel privileges which abound here. Certainly this is not a very humane nor a very Christian work, to be undertaken by the government, at a cost, which, including the expense of government vessels in return-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 31. SENATE-Mr. Slidell, from the committe nade a majority report to the effect that any moneys paid by Wendeli were in accordance with a bargain, and if he paid any for political purposes, it was entirely voluntary and without the knowledge of any officers of the Government. The report condemns the present system of printing as the worst that could have been adopted, reflects severely on Wendell's testimony, exonerates the President from any knowledge of the matter, and concludes with a resolution that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the printing being done by contract or otherwise.

Mr. King made a minority report to the effect that the testimony shows clearly that large sums have been paid to the printer for the support of party papers and to influence eleptions, and that the payments so made were known and assented to by the President.

The minority agree to the resolution appended to the majority report.

Mr. Anthony urged a complete reform in public printing. He thought the newspapers that could not support themselves were of no use to any party, and that the printer to the Senate having violated the law by transferring the printing, the office should be declared vacant.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow. The Senate then went into Exective session.

Mr. Dixon presented the credentials of Mr. Foster, re-elected for six years from Connecticut.

HOUSE—Mr. Reynolds, from the Com-

necticut.

HOUSE—Mr. Reynolds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back, with an amendment, the Senate bill providing for the return of the recaptured Africans.

There were now 1,500 of them at Key West. The report requests that the bill be passed at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. Smith, of Va., did not want to force them back in chains, but grant them the

the earliest practicable day.

Mr. Smith, of Va., did not want to force them back in chains, but grant them the privilege to stay in this country.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice that he would call up the bill next Monday.

The House resumed the subject of the reform in the public printing.

Mr. Cobb said that there ought to he a change of policy. Old Rats had crept into the public crib, and had got so cunning as to hide themselves from public gaze.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said that Mr. Cobb might pass for an old rat himself, but certainly he (Smith) was not after old rats. He had come to the conclusion to support the bill for a good printing office; he was sorry that Mr. Haskin had spoken of the President with so much passion and feeling; he would not hang a dog on such testimony as that of Mr. Wendell; it is bad taste in him to scatter Parthean arrows at the President, in the attempt to degrade him, when he (Haskins), for a cause yet unexplained, gave the contract for binding to a friend at a higher price than was offered by a responsible bidder; besides, Mr. Haskins had voted for Mr. Defrees for Printer, after he had proposed to the Republican caucus to give half the profits for partisan purposes, and yet the gautleman stands up with a swagger and arraigns the President for dividing the jobs legitimately within his gift among his own friends, instead of smong his political enemies.

Mr. Vallandigham spoke in favor of a pub-

emies.

Mr. Vallandigham spoke in favor of a public printing office.

Mr. Pryor spoke in the same way, and complained that the President neglected his duty in not informing Congress that the amount appropriated for postoffice blanks was excessive, instead of parceling the sur-

plus among partisan presses.

A running debate ensued between him and Mr. Burnett, in which the latter maintained that the President had no control of the matter, and that it was the duty of Congress

Mr. Pryor, in the course of his remarks, said that the evidence was uncontroverted, that the President said to the gentlemen who executed the blanks, "here are \$30,000 for your services, and here are \$20,00) to be distributed between the Pennsulvanian. Arons the Pennsulvanian.

your sarvices, and here are \$20,000 to be dis-tributed between the Pennsylvanian, Argue and Medary's paper in Ohio."

Mr. Burnett said if such testimony existed he had not seen it. He did not, however, question it, for he knew nothing about it. He then argued against a Government office, and in favor of reducing the present rates of printing.

Mr. Florence was in favor of the establishment of a Government printing-office, the contract system having proved a failure, and because it would render the business independent of the corruption attached to it.

Mr. Burnett expressed the hope that Mr. Pryor, the next time he charged corruption on the Administration, would be better informed to facts.

Mr. Pryor acknowledged his indebtedness for the advice. Let the House order a committee and make him Chairman, and he would prove what he said.

Mr. Burnett said if the gentleman accused

Mr. Burnett said if the gentleman accused the President, he would vote for another committee. If the corruption exists let him be arraigned, impeached and disgraced. If the gentlemen desire to show their zeal it would be better for them to fire broadsides at he Republican party instead of getting up amily squabbles.

the Republican party instead of getting up family squabbles.

Mr. Pryor replied that he was fighting on his own individual responsibility, and in defense of the interests of the people. He conceived it sound policy that the Democracy should wash their hands of all corruption.

After further discussion, Mr. Haskin closed the debate, contending that the President knew of the profits of the Postoffice printing, and stating that he would vote against all schemes of extravagance and corruption, coming from either Democrats or Republicans.

cans.

The bill for the establishment of a Government Printing Office, passed—yeas, 120

ment Frinting Cate, passed and personal explanation, In stating that he had been approached, he should have stated that in 1857 he was solicited to apply for a portion of the surplus fund, but indignantly repulsed the proposi-

ion. The House went into Committee of the Whole.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill for the ensuing year being under consideration, Mr. Colfax moved various retrenching propositions, reducing the pay of route agents from \$1,000 to \$860; reducing the percentage of Postmasters whose offices yield over \$300 postage per quarter, about 10 per cent., and repealing that section allowing the Postmasters-General to give extra pay to Postmasters over their salary.

over their salary.
Without coming to a conclusion, the House

The Methodist Conference.

The Methodist Conference.

BUFFALO, May 31.—The proceedings of the
Conference to-day possessed more of a general
interest than those of any day previous.

After the transaction of some uninteresting

After the transaction of some uninteresting business, the slavery report was taken up. Messra, Slicer and Sewell of Baltimore, Dr. Holdich and Mr. Coombe of Philadelphia, and Hunter of Virginia, spoke against the report, and Messrs. Hill and Kingsley in favor of it. The substitute of Dr. Durbin, offered some days age, was taken from the table and registered.

The question before the Conference was the adoption of the third resolution in the majority report, which introduces a new chapter on slavery into the discipline in place of the old one.

Various amendments were offered and rejected.

At five o'clock the main question was called and the new chapter adopted, by a vote of 154 to 57.

Sr. Louis, May 31—P. M.—The river continues to fall slowly at this point, and all the upper streams are on the decline. Weather clear and quite cool.

Louisville, May 31—P. M.—River falling rapidly, with six feet eight inches in the canal. Weather cloudy; mercury 60°.

South Carolina Democratic Convention. AUGUSTA, May 31.—The South Carolina Democratic Convention was held yesterday, Gov. Means presiding. Everything was decidedly in favor of the Richmond Convention.

of the public lands in that State heretofore reserved by the Federal Government on allowing the State of Missouri about \$400,000, being the two per cent. arising from the sale of the public lands in that State heretofore reserved by the Federal Government on account of the construction of a milroad, but which was never extended to Missouri. A dead for the amount will be issued in the

days.

The Japanese are beginning to show signs of impatience at their protracted stay here, but as yet no day has been fixed for their leaving Washington or the country. To-day the Embassadors visited the Smithsonian Institute and the Conat Survey. The under officials in groups and mattended visited the places of manufacture and art. Everywhere they are courteously received. The curiosity of the public being satisfied, they are no longer subjected to the petty annoyances so obnoxious to them on their arrival.

Judge Daniel, of the Supreme Court, died to-day at Richmoud.

A treasury draft was issued to-day in favor

A treasury draft was issued to-day in favor of the State of Missouri for \$300,000, being the amount of the two per cent. funds.

The Senate was in Executive session four hours to-day on the Mexican treaty. There was an earnest debate involving the entire question. Several amendments were voted on and rejected, including those of Mr. Simmons, which had been previously approved by some of the Republicans, who were opposed to the treaty in its original form. The treaty was finally rejected by a large majority. This result has produced much disappointment as well as surprise, as the indications during the few weeks past were favorable to its ratification.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

OTTAWA, LLL, May 31.—The Supreme Court of this State adjourned to-day, having disposed of four hundred and twenty-one cases. In the case of Johnson cs. Starke County, judgment of the lower Court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the law authorizing Counties to subscribe for railroad stock, and issue County bonds therefor, was unconstitutional; that the bonds in this case were regularly issued, and although the County had no authority to make them payable in New York, they were not for that reason void.

Boston, May 31.—The Dye Wood Works of Messrs. W. F. Freeman & Son, at Newton, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with the valuable machinery and a large stock of logwood. Loss \$20,000.

Three dwellings and two stables were burnt at Haverhill this morning.
The silk store of Messrs, Jackson & Kimball, at Manchester, N. H., was robbed of \$3,000 worth of goods last night.

Later from Havana.

New Yore, May 31.—The steamer St. Louis, from Havana, on the 27th inst., has arrived, but brings no news of importance. Sugars active: No. 12 quoted at 8@8% reals. Trial of a New Steam Sloop.

Nonrolk, May 31.—The steam sloop of our Dacotah has returned from her second rial trip. Her performance was very satis-

The Steamer Bremen.

New York, May 31.—The steamer Bremen did not sail on the 16th inst., from Southampton, as heretofore advertised, and will not leave that port before June 13. Particulars of the Savannah Duel. The Savannah (Ga.) Express has the fol owing particulars of the bloodless due fought near there on Thursday, and tele-

graphed here: It was known to several yesterday that a challenge had passed from Commodore E. W. Moore to Capt. Chas. A. L. Lamar, based upon circumstances arising out of the trial of Capt. J. Egbert Farnham, now progressing before the United States Circuit Court. This morning and these carthages with their respect. the United States Circuit Court. This morning early these gentlemen, with their respective friends, repaired to the South Carolina side, by Screven's Ferry, where, after all the preliminaries were adjusted, exchanged, each, one shot, and, we are happy to say, without injury to either. Whereupon Mr. Owens, addressing Mr. Couper, said: "I have a duty now to perform; I am authorized by Mr. Lamar to say to Commodore Moore that the language complained of was used by him under excitement and misapprehension, and that he now withdraws and regretait." Upon which Mr. Couper immediately replied that he was glad to hear it, and the parties shook hands as friends.

MARRIAGE OF A BLIND SOLDIER TO THE DAUGHTER OF AN OFFICIER.—An interesting marriage recently took place in the chapel of the Palace at Vienna, in presence of the Emthe Palace at Vienna, in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, several members of the Imperial family, the Court, and many civil and military functionaries. The couple were a pensioned Captain of Cavalry, named Leidersdorfer, who lost both eyes by a saber stroke in the Hungarian War, in 1849, and M'lle Liba, the orphan daughter of an officer. As a wedding-portion, the Emperor (how excessively generous!) granted them the privilege of opening a tobacco-shop in the Faubourg of Joseph<sub>sta</sub>dt.

A BEAUTIFUL TEA SET .- Among the gifts brought by the Japanese is said to be the most magnificent and costly tea-set ever nade. It is of Japan ware, delicately inlaid with pearls and fine gold, and cost \$3,000.

Lucius H. Hall, a young man of education and refinement, and an employe of the At-lantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co., recently destroyed himself in New York.

HOME INTEREST.

Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth. me" Clothing renovated and repaired, to E. Third.

836 CARPANTER'S cheap Pictures, 20 Fifth-street. se Pictures for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery,

BOT A. A. ETSTER, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row. are The finest Photographs in Cincinnati car

een at the door of APPLEGATE'S, Fifth and Main BE' J. P. Batt's Gallery, No. 30 West Fourth

trest, over Lo Boutillier's, in the place for a fir Likeness.

SS Applicate's mammoth Ambrotype Depot is at Noz. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Fifth street, commencing at Fifth and Main.

55 If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty live centr; in cases for twenty cruts. Bring on the ables-you are sure to get a good likeness.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, -Ste eoscopes in mahugany, resewood, leather; Stereoscopic Views, Groups, Statuary; Landscapes in Switzerland, England, Scotland,

Chine Control of Chine;
Glass Views and Transparent Paper,
JOHN D. PARK,
my35-dwtawF N. E. cor. Fourth and Walnut. MARRIED.

BAHN-CHARD.-On Wednesday evening. Ma., by Elder William P. Straffon., at his residence in 201 West Eighth-street, Mr. Horman Bahn and the Mr. garet Jane Chard, daughter of C. Whard, deficient, and the Mard, all of Cincinnath, Chio. VANAUKER - METCALF. - On Monday evening the inet., by Rev. S. L. Yourtes, J. D. Vanauker Miss Frank, daughter of the late Amos Metcalf. REESE-RAGLAND, Ou the 29th ingt, by Rer. W. Harding, of Felicity, Kr., Mr. P. L. Reese, late of this city, to Miss Panuls E. Ragland, of the for-ure place.

The acquaintances and friends of the family espectfully invited to attend his funeral, from ale residence, No. 239 Longworth-street, on Sun lane 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES

W. L. THOMPSON, N. G.

sicians, and by the most emit of the control of the control drugg composit he United States, to be the most all bleed purifies says known, and to have relifered estimating, and effected more permanent on any repeatable for estimating the control of the control

PALMER'S VEGETABLE CO

WEST-END AND BRIGHTON
LINE, -Uprice
CINCISNATI STREET, BAILROAD COSTANY, CINCINNALI
MAY 19, 1800. -The Care of MAN 19, 1950.—The Care of this Company will heave the corner of Fourth at this Company will heave the corner of Fourth at Vine-streets, for the junction of Freeman-treet at Central-avenue (or Hamilton-road), every six mid use, commoncing at 6 A. M., and continuing mid in F. M., and thereafter every fifteen minutes, unlike F. M., An extra Car will run on Ninth-streets between Freeman and Linn-streets, for the accomposition of these wishing to make the circuit. Ninth and Freeman-streets.

Passengers will be carried from the corner Fourth and Vine, to any point west of Mound, Statistics of the Corner of Fourth and Vine, to any point was the first the first of the corner of Fourth and Vine, to a point on Linn-street, north of Liberty, for our passes.

J. L. VATTIER, President

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION At Portland, June 8, 1860. ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, \$24. GOOD FROM MAY 30, UNTIL JULY I

Prom Cincinnati,

—VIA—

DAYTON, TOLEDO, DETBOIT and MONTREAL,
to PORTLAND and return, are now on sale at the
Offices of the Companies. P. W. STRADER,
my19-tt General Ticket Agent.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST, 156
West sixth-street, between fiace
and Eim, inserts Artificial Teeth in all the
influence styles now practiced. Persons in
want of Teeth can have their whose fully met at
this office.
All operations in Dentistry performed. myzi-am

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MALTBY'S

CELEBRATED AND SUPERIOR Hermetically Sealed



Especially for Summer Use.

THEY ARE EXTRA IN SIZE, AND OF the most exquisite flavor. No expense or labor saved in getting them up. The object was to get up AN EXTRA ARTICLE! Which has been successfully accomplished. GIVE THEM A TRIAL. SATISFACTION WARRANTED!

ROBERT ORR, Agent, Depot No. 11 West Fifth-str UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE

REAL ESTATE. IN COVINGTON. AT PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE KENTON CIR-CUIT COURT, in settlement of the Estate of James Southgate, deceased, will be Sold at the Court-house Door,

IN COVINGTON. On Saturday, June 2, 1860, AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

Lois Nos. 4,6 and 8, in Foote's addition, each 50 feet front on the north side of the Lexington Pike, between Washington and Russell-streets. East half of Lot No. 4 subject to perpetual lease, at \$150 annual real. Lot No. 15, at the north-west corner of Ninth and Madison-streets, 47% feet on Ninth, by 183 on Madson.
Lots Nos. is and 17, at the north-east corner of
North and Madison-streets, each 47% by 123 feet.
The north-east course of Greening and Fourthtreets, 47% feet on Greening, by 30 on Fourth.
The north-west corner of Touth-street and Prosnect avenus, 60 by 65% feet.
And an undivided half of one acre in Powell's sublivision, user the Newton-Powell residence.

-ALSO-—ALSO— 132 shares, \$50 each, of Covington Gas-light Company Stock; And a Beal-estate Note for about \$1,000.

TERMS: For the Personalty, three mouths' credit, and for the iteal Estate, six, twelve and eighteen mouths' credit, in equal installments. No payment in head required, but purchasers and approved aureties to execute sale bonds bearing six per cant, interest, U.S. WallLAUE.

joi-b Master Commissioner.

NEW POSTOFFICE. Montauk, Hamilton Co., Ohio,

A THE MILFORD STATION, ON THE Something New!

THE EROVAPOR PORTABLE COOK-STOVE!

I SING NEITHER WOOD, COAL, CHAR-No Smoke, No Dirt, No Heat! to discummede the operator. The best and most conomical frummer grampement extant. In pra-color operation every day, at 11 A. M., vio. 18 fact cutth street.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE ON THE 1ST of May last, 1800, Martin Nixon of Philadelphia, retired from the firm of Nixon & Shathad, whose injurest was purchased by the remaining perhams, Thomas Nixon and Wm. H. Chatfield, under the same title of firm NIXON & CHATFIELD. COPAR RTN ERSHIP—THE SUBSCRIV DERS have this day associated with them Wan, Woods, tlate of the firm of John Shillito & Co., for the purpose of doing, as beretofore, a manifesturing and general paper business, under the firm of Nixes, Chatfield & Woods, jet. 1860-lew

NOTICE TO BUILDERS SEALED proposals will be received at the office of Public Schools, until 17 of occording to the street school flowers as a sterations to the Skuth Dietrict School flower, in alterations to the Skuth Dietrict School flower, according to plans and specifications now on file.

By order of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools. pro Wat P. HURLBUT, Clerktol.

DECORATIONS

Transparencies

-FOR THE-Presidential Campaign of 1860.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUERER IS PRE-AMERICAN FLACES Of all sizes, from five nobes to fifteen feet long, with or without names of andithates printed on them. AMERICAN SHIELDS-With names of States

PORTRAITS OF CANDIDATES Beauti Figures of the Goddess of Liberty! On Paper and Mostin; and, in short, every thing re-quired in the pending Campaign, for DECORATING Banners for Liberty-poles!

SUPERIOR IN STYLE. Orders from a distance will receive prompt after FARAN & MeLEAN,

C. A. PARTRIDGE

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 107 Main-street, above Third,

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL School Books, Blank Books, &c.,

Law Briefs. And all other varieties of JOB PRINTING, executed mer JOB BINDING of all kinds done at short no

Marbleized

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